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100 World  
NEWS  
ACHIEVEMENTS  
IN THE  
WORLD WAR

The World  
NEW YORK

100  
NEWS  
VEHICLES  
IN THE  
WORLD WAR

100  
VEHICLES  
IN THE  
WORLD WAR

# 100 World News Achievements in the World War

## INCLUDING

THE ONLY Full Interview Granted by the Pope  
to Any Newspaper;

THE ONLY Personal Declaration Transmitted  
by the Kaiser to Any Newspaper;

THE ONLY Personal Narrative in Any News-  
paper by the Famous U-Boat Commander,  
Weddigen;

THE ONLY Description in Any Neutral News-  
paper of a Personal Visit to Krupps of Essen;

THE ONLY Newspaper Account of the Visit  
of a Writer to the German War Fleet;

THE ONLY Long Newspaper Interview with  
King Albert of Belgium; and

FIVE IMPORTANT Exclusive Revelations  
of German Secret Activities in the United  
States.

THE WORLD  
NEW YORK  
April, 1916

10

By transfer  
The White House.

31



# *In the War News---America First!*

For the day-by-day history of the war, the living, tense recital of events in the making, the world has looked to America.

The power and resources of a free press; the zeal, training and courage of the men who represented it; their Yankee ingenuity derived from early schooling in field and forest; the high development in mechanical means of distributing news for which the New World is famous, found aid where it was little expected—in foreign censorships.

The loss of the great battleship *Audacious* was printed in New York—never in London. Yet American newspapers were admitted into England and eagerly read. So in Germany; we shall see, in the chronicle that follows, German newspapers complaining that news vital to the people of the Fatherland was sent first to New York and reprinted throughout the Empire three days later. In Egypt, France, Turkey, Belgium, Armenia, Bulgaria—even in countries technically at peace, like Holland, Greece, Denmark—the censor's grip made New York the news mart of the world.

In exclusive news, especially in exclusive news of such importance as to grip instant attention, *The World* has led all other newspapers. To recall a few, comparatively, of its feats of first information in matters of big consequence is to review the history of the war.



# *100 World News Achievements in the World War*

The Senate had sustained the President. It had voted down the resolutions of Senator Gore, who sought to restrain Americans from travelling on ships of warring nations; but the resolutions had been so altered that the verdict was confused. The House was to vote on a similar proposal March 8, 1916. It was more favorable than the Senate to the surrender of neutral rights.

The previous day The World printed a two-page description of machinations to browbeat Congress and of the "Wisconsin Idea" of influencing the Republican National Convention in the German interest. Facsimile letters by Lobbyist Marsalis, by President Hexamer of the National German-American Alliance, and by ex-Representative Bartholdt aided in the explanation of covert aims at Germanizing the republic.

This exclusive publication, preceded at brief intervals by four other exciting revelations through The World of similar activities, had a strong influence upon the vote of 246 to 142 by which the House also sustained the President's conduct of our foreign policy.

For us, it was the turning point of the war. After that, there could be no doubt where this country stood. Absurd claims, current a week earlier, that Congress by three to one favored surrender to the U-boat threat were no longer possible.

Of that publication the New York Times said: "The documents published by The World yesterday are an astounding chapter in the continued story of German conspiracy against the United States." The Chicago Herald said: "The revelations of the New York World showed that the driving force behind the Gore and McLemore resolutions is the German-American Alliance."

To have helped in such a crisis by its revelations was one of

1

March 7,  
1916.

many feats of exclusive news gathering by The World during a memorable epoch.

2

April 11,  
1915.

A list of 100 such feats—the number is arbitrary; it might as easily be 50 or 200—would be headed, in the estimation of most newspaper writers and readers, by the interview granted to Karl von Wiegand, The World's special correspondent, by His Holiness, Pope Benedict XV., in which he urged America to work for peace and pledged to that end the best endeavors of the Vatican. The whole world, he said, was looking to America to lead; he hoped our people would see and grasp their opportunity. He had communicated his views to President Wilson through one of his highest friends. He besought the American people to avoid everything that might prolong the war and to work unceasingly to end the frightful struggle.

The Entente powers caught at the closing passage of this memorable utterance, reading into it a pro-German bias variously attributed to Mr. von Wiegand's own supposed sympathies and to influences said to surround the Vatican, in particular that of Monsignor Gerlach. Efforts were made to prove the interview false. It was quickly authenticated, and has taken first place in early histories of the war by good authorities. Dr. E. J. Dillon, in "Why Italy Went to War," for instance, refers to it at length in three different passages.

3

March 27,  
1915.

A statement in the first person from Kaiser Wilhelm II. had preceded this momentous utterance. It was obtained for Gustav C. Roeder of The World by Albert Ballin, Managing Director of the Hamburg-American line, one of the Kaiser's chief advisers against "Frightfulness." The anxious ruler said that he did not seek the war and that his dearest wish had been to finish his reign without drawing the sword. The war was forced on Germany; it would be carried through; Germany would be victorious.

4

Oct. 11,  
1914.

Still earlier, Herbert Bayard Swope, of The World staff, had snatched the only opportunity of quoting a man with whose name the whole world briefly rang.

Otto von Weddigen is dead. For a few weeks he was the hero of Germany. It was this valiant Captain-Lieutenant, commander of the Submarine U-9, who gave the German response to Winston Churchill's British boast that the German navy would be "dug out like rats," by sinking the Hogue, Cressy and Aboukir in one day.

That day altered the traditional policy of the British navy as sharply in action as the Monitor at Hampton Roads had altered it in construction. It caused the Admiralty to order that thereafter ships of war should not go to the assistance of stricken sisters, but look out for themselves.

Von Weddigen—the manner of whose death is still half-mystery—was allowed to tell the story of that feat to *The World*. The rule of the German navy that officers shall not talk was set aside for the interview, in which he told how the U-9 handled like a skiff; how the torpedoes were aimed by sharpshooters, calm, deliberate men, different from some who have since made trouble; he described their feelings while making sea history, their tense, but deliberate attitude.

There is in Europe in these trying times of war no one more beloved by millions who have never seen him than gallant King Albert of Belgium. To Henry N. Hall of *The World* he gave the only long interview until now obtained from him, telling of the Belgian battle for honor and for national existence. He told the American people that, no matter what happened, he would always obey the dictates of humanity and law; that he had tried to do so from the beginning; that Belgium sought only to live at peace. His home land was not prepared for war; a peaceful people had been massacred, their towns burned, their homes desolated.

The marvel of the war has been the profusion of artillery fire, surpassing in a day whole campaigns of the past; the substitution of machinery for men. For Germany the name Krupp spells power.

Mr. Roeder is believed to be the only correspondent, not German, who has been permitted to visit Essen and make a personal study of the community where 46,000 workmen toiled day and night making the machinery of war and teaching the gunsmiths of the allies how Germany must be fought. Mr. Roeder's story was quoted in every part of the world.

As great a secret from spying eyes as Essen was the whereabouts of the German war fleet. Since the war began, its strength, building programme, movements and disposition had been a mystery. Mr. von Wiegand was permitted to spend several days on vessels of the fleet, to see for himself and for American readers their state

5

March 22,  
1915.

6

April 15,  
1915.

7

Oct. 21,  
1915.

of readiness. He gave the first authentic information that the Moltke was not, as reported, sunk in the Baltic; that the Pommern, Bremen and Kolberg were still in the battle line. Almost of a comic nature was the expressed anxiety of German sea officers that the British fleet should "come out" and give them a fight—being just what the British were saying about the Germans.

But it is time to take up in chronological order The World news feats which tell the war as a continuous story.

8

Aug. 13,  
1914.

The list may well be headed by the series of exclusive articles beginning in August, 1914, in which H. G. Wells, the British novelist, gave voice to the determination of British Liberals that the map of Europe must be remade upon lines of race, tongue, nationality; that the identity of the Teutonic race must be respected; that there should be no talk of trade advantage bought with British blood. Things have happened since. Different speech is heard.

9

Aug. 17,  
1914.

Of events at the front the account given by P. J. Philip of massed attacks of Germans against machine guns and of the first great battle, as until now it would have ranked, at Haelen-Diest, where Belgian peasants under fire dug the graves of their countrymen, gave the most vivid account of the deadly character of the conflict. In succeeding articles Geoffrey Young and Ernest Smith described the horrors of the advance in "neutral" Belgium.

10

Aug. 26,  
1914.

These were Englishmen, engaged by cable, near the scene. Soon an American who was in Europe at the time scored more heavily. "At one o'clock this morning," began E. Alexander Powell's famous description of an ever memorable event, "death came to Antwerp out of the air." Mr. Powell's description of the first aerial bomb attack upon a great city ever known in history was not, in one sense, exclusive. It surpassed other accounts in vividness, in the accuracy of eye-witness observation, in the trained analysis of the foreign expert and geographer.

11

Aug. 29,  
1914.

Who has forgotten that moving scene when Belgian envoys appeared in Washington and, through an address to President Wilson, laid before the world their story of the cruel invasion of their country? It was Mr. Powell, again, who long before gave the exclusive information that the commission would be sent, and who told what it would reveal of ruined towns and murdered burghers.

Travelling in Germany when the war broke out, Ralph Pulitzer of *The World* saw another side of the great upheaval. He succeeded in getting past the censorship and the physical difficulties an account of the deep patriotic feeling with which Germany entered the war; a nation believing itself acting in self-defense against an "iron ring" of foes.

12

Sept. 5,  
1914.

One of the most sensational journalistic feats of the war was that of Mr. Powell, who succeeded in obtaining from German authority an account of condign punishments in Belgium, an indignant denial of unlawful or cruel acts. Through fifty miles of German soldiers Mr. Powell motored from the Belgian side to the German, where Gen. von Boehm himself, representing the German General Staff, gave him an authoritative interview which was widely republished, as the first responsible German utterance on Belgian atrocities.

13

Sept. 13,  
1914.

From the viewpoint of an ally not yet turned foe, Prof. Ferrero, the great Italian historian, told how the Kaiser and the Germans were misled by learned Germans from Treitschke down to expect aid from Irishmen, British Colonists, Hindoos, Boers, Americans even; and how they were disappointed.

14

Sept. 13,  
1914.

An utterance followed which was heard with great respect. Lord Bryce, with the prestige of his long acquaintance in the United States, explained for Britain how it had been driven into the war by the violation of Belgium, not by commercial rivalries. Saying that no lasting peace could be made until the wrong was righted, Lord Bryce in effect underscored for America the famous pledge of Premier Asquith.

15

Oct. 4,  
1914.

In the case of Mr. Powell circumstances aided efficiency and zeal to achieve some memorable feats. Permitted to stay in Antwerp during the siege because he was attached to the United States Consulate, he was enabled not only to aid his countrymen but to send the most graphic description of the fleeing civilian population, as German siege pieces dropped shells and Zeppelins rained bombs from the air. He tells of the heroic fight made by the Belgians, often in water waist deep, until, led by King Albert, they evacuated the doomed city.

16

Oct. 9,  
1914.

Still serving at the American Consulate, Mr. Powell saw the German army enter Antwerp; saw the commander and military

17

Oct. 14,  
1914.

governor watch 60,000 men pass for five hours in review, with music and flapping flags, while an advance force played machine guns on the rear-guard of the retreating Belgians.

18

Oct. 31,  
1914.

World-wide comments upon Belgian atrocities stung the German Government from its early attitude of indifference to what the world might say of its military measures. From forbidding neutral newspaper men and imprisoning them when they ventured in search of news, it quickly turned to giving them welcome. Thus Mr. Swope was allowed to tour the Eastern battle front to see in East Prussia the aftermath of a Cossack invasion. Mr. Swope describes villages burned without cause, women outraged, murder, torture, pillage. Of that soon-ended invasion and its black memorials Mr. Swope's account is the standard source of information.

19

Nov. 15,  
1914.

The psychology of the man in the trench is something no man out of the trenches can guess and few men in them can tell. Capt. Norman G. Thwaites, formerly of The World staff, who left to fight for England as a reserve officer, sent notes from his diary written near Ypres. Other material of the sort has since been available; that of Capt. Thwaites was among the earliest and remains unsurpassed in thrilling interest. Desperately wounded later, Capt. Thwaites was brevetted for bravery.

20

Nov. 22,  
1914.

Early in the war the exploits of German sea raiders earned admiration, restoring to the spectacle of a war at once hideous and disheartening something of the romance of dashing conflict. Of the German Karlsruhe, John Ashbrook, chief wireless operator on a British ship it had seized, gave The World an early account. Her methods later were even more celebrated in the case of the Emden and the Moewe.

21

Jan. 1,  
1915.

The New Year brought out appropriate messages, recounting past events and forecasting those to come. Count von Bernstorff, German Ambassador, in a New Year's message through The World to the American people, announced that Germany's New Year wish was peace. Distinguished Britons, Sir Conan Doyle, Sir Gilbert Parker, Sir Oliver Lodge, William Archer, Sir Alfred Turner, Admiral Sir Edmund Fremantle, Field Marshal Sir Evelyn Wood and Admiral Sir Cyprian Bridge set forth their views in The World.

That stormy petrel of the war, the often silenced, irrepressible



Reventlow, gave exclusively to *The World* a careful study of Germany's political, military and economical position, claiming that she was better able than her foes to stand the strain of a long war.

When the German squadron made its famous raid on Scarborough and the nearby English coast there was living in the town William Romaine Paterson, "Benjamin Swift," the novelist. Mr. Paterson, who was once with Joseph Pulitzer as a secretary, sent *The World* an account from observation of the raid, with its senseless slaughter of non-combatants, women and children, its lack of military purpose.

Early in 1915 the shipping dispute between Great Britain and the United States, owing to the holding up of cargoes to neutral traders, became acute. Feb. 1 *The World* printed from Sir Gilbert Parker a statement to which his seat in Parliament gave official character, of the British side of the question.

The wonderful work of the American Commission in Belgium had attracted world-wide attention. King Albert in his gratitude sent *The World* a personal expression of thanks to the American people for what they had done in personal service and generous gifts to relieve the sufferings of his people.

It was on March 1 that *The World* gave its readers, from careful statistical study, the first complete analysis of the immense value of war orders placed here by the British, French and Russian Governments, with an account of resulting prosperity in New England and in the West. This movement was the beginning of the return flood of exchange which soon placed Europe so heavily in the New World's debt.

Following the interview with King Albert of Belgium (No. 5). Mr. Hall wrote, from personal study, of the war experiences of the Belgian king—exciting enough sometimes, as when a shell broke into the room in which he was at work; from these studies in the little corner of Belgium still under her flag, Mr. Hall showed how Belgian resistance had been French salvation.

The most successful of all who have sought during the war to set forth the German news of the great conflict, Karl von Wiegand, did not at first represent *The World* except through a news

22

Jan. 10,  
1915.

23

Jan. 21,  
1915.

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Feb. 1,  
1915.

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Feb. 4,  
1915.

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March 1,  
1915.

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March 23,  
1915.

28

March 27,  
1915.

association. His first important cablegram exclusively to *The World* was printed March 27. It was an interview with Foreign Minister von Jagow—he of the “scrap of paper”—who declared that, England having announced her purpose of destroying Germany, war was to the hilt. Germany accepted it as such; if slaughter continued the world would know where to place the blame.

29

March 28,  
1915.

Arthur James Balfour, who later succeeded Winston Churchill as First Lord of the Admiralty, was simply an opposition member when *The World* printed his view justifying the British blockade—which was not a blockade, curiously. He said that Germany had violated all law in her attack on Belgium. Most significant, most encouraging in view of much angry nonsense, was his saying that the Entente allies would not do to Germany what she had sought to do by her immoral assault on Belgium.

30

April 5,  
1915.

Two interviews of first importance now appeared from Mr. von Wiegand's pen. In one Field Marshal von der Goltz, the German war tutor of Turkey, foretold the failure of the allies to force the Dardanelles. The warships could not force their way through without paying a prohibitive price; the Turkish army was alert, confident, efficient, adequate. The famous interview with the Pope appeared six days later.

31

April 12,  
1915.

Mr. Roeder's first trip through Germany for *The World* was undertaken especially to gather facts as to food and funds for a long contest. His report was that both were abundant; that prices had risen, but the blockade was ineffectual; factories were working full time and the financial situation was strong. He found and described in succeeding articles the bitter feeling of Germans because of American sales of ammunition.

32

April 13,  
1915.

Gen. von Bernhardt, German cavalry leader and strategist, the author of “Germany and the Next War,” which has been read by millions of people in many lands, who furnished the battle-cry “World Power or Downfall,” gave Mr. von Wiegand for the next day's paper one of his carefully worked out arguments telling how the United States would profit by German victory.

33

April 14,  
1915.

Again on the following day was printed Mr. Roeder's interview with Herr Ballin, who had just talked with the Kaiser and from that discussion returned with utmost confidence of success. Mr. Roe-

der's account of his visit to Essen, printed the 15th, was the fourth great journalistic feat in four days.

From French army headquarters, after a review by President Poincaré and his aides, Mr. Powell told how the French army had been forged into a mighty war machine, a "wall of steel," behind which peasants were rebuilding their homes and tilling their fields amid trenches and graves and within earshot of the hungry guns. Verdun has told the story. Lincoln Eyre hinted at the surprise the French had in store for the enemy in their new artillery, which he pronounced more effective than the German.

The interior position of the German powers permitted correspondents to go from front to front with surprising ease. Thus Mr. von Wiegand almost trod upon the heels of the retiring Russ when he entered Przemyśl just after the great fortress fell into the hands of the Austro-Germans. The story was intensely dramatic; news of the first rank.

There began that month the publication of a series of articles by Ewan Justice, sent there specially for the purpose, describing minutely the economic conditions in England, as Mr. Roeder had done for Germany.

Only a month after the loss of the Lusitania Maximilian Harden, the irrepressible editor of the *Zukunft*, told *The World* that the sinking of the ship was a mistake. "America," he said, "is not only within its rights to insist on the safety of American lives engaged in lawful pursuits and travel, but it is its duty as a nation to see that the rights of its citizens are not infringed."

Lord Northcliffe, as much a figure of contention as Harden, told *The World* that, whatever their sympathies might incline them to do for the Entente, Americans should keep out of the war and furnish munitions for the allies, as they were doing.

Continuing his military studies, Mr. Powell described his visit to the front in Alsace, seeing how France was sheltering her men in caves safe from German shells. He is told that France must wear down the Germans, saving her own men. He described trench life at a point where the two lines almost touched each other. A series of articles by Mr. Eyre, painting the conditions of daily life in France, in home, farm, factory, closely followed.

34

May 1,  
1915.

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May 20,  
1915.

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June 9,  
1915.

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June 14,  
1915.

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June 14,  
1915.

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June 20,  
1915.

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June 24,  
1915.

41

July 6,  
1915.

For neutral powers the clash of interests caused by illegal submarine work on one side and illegal meddling with commerce on the other is the question of the war. Through Mr. von Wiegand came the German proposal to curb submarine warfare if Great Britain would permit food ships to pass the sea blockade.

42

July 10,  
1915.

James M. Tuohy, permanent chief of staff in London, now began a series of articles on little known phases of the war in England itself. His description of the first Irish army in all the history of the "most distressful island" recruited for a British war—an army complete in all parts, commanded by an Irishman, Sir Bryan Mahon, trained on Irish soil—was the first account made public of that strong fighting force.

43

July 18,  
1915.

Interest shifted to the United States again when The World published fac-similes of German wireless messages sent through the tall tower at Sayville, L. I., showing why Government control of that station was undertaken.

44

July 19,  
1915.

Secretary of War Garrison in a memorable interview set forth those views in favor of a much stronger army which later caused his resignation from the Cabinet.

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47

Aug. 1,  
1915.

One year of the war, by the common reckoning, was completed August 1. That day the Right Hon. Arthur J. Balfour, First Lord of the Admiralty, told World readers how the British navy had held the seas, driven off enemy commerce, protected Entente trade and made possible the transfer of great armies of troops over sea without mishap. Count Ernst von Reventlow said that, though the Kaiser's fleet is "not in a state of completion," it had held at bay that of Great Britain; and Gen. Sir Neville Littleton described through Mr. Tuohy what Britain had done in one year as a war power by land and sea.

48

Aug. 2,  
1915.

In the same vein next day Sir George Paish, editor of the London Statist and a famous financial statistician, declared that, while Germany's money power had been reduced, England's resources were unimpaired, her capital was fluid, she was able not only to finance her own operations but to lend huge sums to her allies, and would so continue to the end.

There now appeared in The World the most remarkable domestic disclosure of the war from any source—the publication of original

documents showing how German agents had plotted in this country to mould public opinion, to block the export of war munitions to the Entente allies and to get war munitions delivered or pledged to Berlin. This was told through letters of secret agents of Germany coming into the hands of *The World*. It was shown that the laws of the United States weighed nothing against the desperate chance of success; that Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg had participated from Berlin in hidden activities; that every effort was being made to embroil the country with belligerents. The exposure made a great stir in the country; mainly because of its revelations Ambassador Dumba and Attache Boy-Ed were later sent back to their countries. The initial article was followed by others giving in detail, with fac-similes of correspondence, the activities of these agents.

The aeroplane is the great surprise of the war in that, as has been said, it makes surprise impossible. It is the scout of scouts, almost completely replacing surface work except for short distances. With permission from the highest French military authorities, granted to no one else during the war, Ralph Pulitzer was taken in a fifty-mile flight over the German line in a new war aeroplane by a French pilot. His account in *The World* of the appearance of the shell-scarred battle-ground below, the appearance presented to every aviator above such scenes, was vivid description and a new note in war discussion.

The Russian Minister of War, Gen. Polivanoff, supplied a feature of great interest, describing how the Russians retiring from Galicia had aided their allies by constantly keeping a large number engaged in the East.

When James F. J. Archibald, American correspondent, went East in the summer of 1915 he was held up by British officers who boarded his steamship, and letters of much importance were taken from him. Whether Archibald was more stupid in accepting them, or his friends in intrusting them to him, remains for debate. As printed exclusively in *The World*, they became the subject of wide comment. Letters by Ambassador Dumba, Capt. von Papen, Dr. Albert, the German secret fiscal agent here, and others, all having a direct bearing on *The World's* expose of the previous month, were among the Archibald spoil.

49

Aug. 15,  
1915.

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Aug. 15,  
1915.

51

Aug. 18,  
1915.

52

Sept. 5,  
1915.

53

Three weighty messages from Mr. von Wiegand now appeared in swift succession. Pope Benedict gave the word that he looked to America to begin a movement for peace. On the same day von Wiegand forwarded the definite statement from German military experts that the British were balked at the Dardanelles. Three days later he described a Germany still scouting peace and denying that she had made overtures for an accommodation.

54

Sept. 6,  
1915.

55

Sept. 9,  
1915.

56

Sept. 12,  
1915.

This challenge was answered by a cablegram from Ralph Pulitzer almost repeating, in reverse, von Wiegand's statements. The Entente allies, Mr. Pulitzer was informed, would reject all peace proposals until Germany was beaten and Europe committed to a policy of disarmament. In neither message was there much immediate comfort for Henry Ford.

57

Sept. 12,  
1915.

At our door is a nation at war—Canada.” Some of the most dramatic situations of the conflict are staged there, where cowboys, Yukon miners, hunters, trappers, Hudson Bay traders, native Indians are hurrying to enlistment points along with bank clerks and professional men. Earl Harding now began a series of articles on “Canada at War,” for which special studies had been made, which described the greatest English-speaking colony of the empire as in itself a nation at war.

58

59

Sept. 12,  
1915.

An odd coincidence in The World of Sept. 12 showed a German and a French critic agreed upon what France must do to win. Gen. von Bernhardt said that Germany's military triumphs were due to enemy errors and inferior technique. Gen. Mallerterre, France's youngest General, declared that world victory for the Entente allies would only come when they adopted the Kaiser's method of artillery preparation for attack—as to a great extent they have now done.

60

Sept. 13,  
1915.

Nothing in the war as carried into America has been more significant than the indignant manner in which representatives of union labor have rejected proposals for bought strife and fomented sabotage. The World on Sept. 13 revealed the efforts made by German agents to tie up shipments to the allies by dock strikes, and the manner in which the attempt was met by longshoremen and dockworkers. The heroes of the foiled plot were T. V. O'Connor, President of the Longshoremen's Union, Paul Kelly and Dick Butler.

They spurned bribery and then laid the facts exclusively revealed by *The World* before the Government. The following day *The World* showed up the efforts of certain German-Americans to buy or found a newspaper to print in New York news and opinions of the war from the standpoint of Berlin.

More people, perhaps, have perished by famine and disease in Serbia than in any other warring country. But in outright massacre Armenia is the incomparable and inconsolable victim. John Reed, fresh from the war in the east, told how 300,000 people had perished by murder outright or by privations little short of it, driven from their homes without hope of food or shelter. The list has lengthened since, to the shame of the Turk and his allies.

But the war victim that won all Yankee hearts is little Belgium. The forces she set against the Germans and the numbers of the invaders were magnified in the early days. Compared with what was to come, the battles and the marching armies in Belgium were small. More Belgian soldiers are now lined up in the little corner of their country remaining to them than were in arms in August, 1914. How that exiled army is holding its own is told in a despatch from Ralph Pulitzer, based on personal visits to the trenches.

The diplomatic position of the United States has been "a plague o' both your houses." A week after its exposure of the dock plots *The World* bared Great Britain's blacklisting methods to get control of world trade, which otherwise in the stress of war might fall permanently into American hands, through her control of the sea.

"Somewhere in England" bombs fell from raiding Zeppelins; children and women were slain, little houses torn asunder. Germans had no need of secrecy as to the place. On Sept. 22 *The World* printed von Wiegand's interview with Lieut.-Commander Mathy detailing his weird experiences in a sky attack upon London at night—the first interview of its sort obtained.

A publication of history-making importance came the same day—the photographic copies of the secret correspondence seized upon J. F. J. Archibald, sent by Ambassador Dumba, Ambassador von Bernstorff and other representatives of the central powers. These, with previous disclosures, were the documents that finally compelled the recall of Ambassador Dumba and Capt. von Papen.

61

Sept. 14,  
1915.

62

Sept. 15,  
1915.

63

Sept. 19,  
1915.

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Sept. 20,  
1915.

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Sept. 22,  
1915.

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Sept. 22,  
1915.

67

Oct. 3,  
1915.

The Countess of Warwick is an Englishwoman who does not believe that everything that is right, if it is in England. She gave *The World* an account of waste and corruption in certain departments, clogging Britain's gallant efforts. Reforms since undertaken have done much to justify and to satisfy Lady Warwick's complaints.

68

Oct. 6,  
1915.

Whether the great Anglo-French "drive" in Champagne and about Loos in September was a success is still disputed, weight of evidence favoring the negative, though the number of prisoners taken by the French count heavily. What German officers said to Mr. von Wiegand was that the British officers lost their heads after taking the first trench.

69

Oct. 10,  
1915.

Another of Mr. Tuohy's articles describing Britain at war repeated on British soil Mr. Roeder's feat at Essen. The famous Woolwich Arsenal and its connected works, chief objective of German bombing attacks on London and the point most zealously defended by British aircraft, were described. An output even then 400 per cent. increased showed that John Bull can hustle when he must.

70

Oct. 11,  
1915.

71

Oct. 17,  
1915.

Two following exclusive features concerned the future of American trade. In one were explained the strange conditions under which British cable censorship was costing the United States millions of dollars. Later, a summary of trade reports from many points indicated that something much nearer a universal eight-hour day was coming to American workmen from war orders, which gave them advantage in seeking to enforce shorter hours.

72

Nov. 15,  
1915.

A sequel of the article of Oct. 11 was that which described how Great Britain, by manipulation of war powers of seizure, detention and search, and by blacklisting ships, was coercing American merchants doing business in the Far East.

73

Nov. 19,  
1915.

The tightest censorship in Europe is that of Italy. On the Teutonic side, less attention had been paid to the Italian front, in view of big campaigns elsewhere. Now Mr. von Wiegand was allowed to go to the Goeritz sector and see, as he described it, an artillery duel surpassing anything hitherto known in the west. His articles were the most vivid, as they were the first in minute news revelation, of all sent from either side in that region.

Touching the Federal investigation of German activities in this country, there was printed in *The World* Capt. Boy-Ed's practical



admission that diplomatic funds had been used to outfit supply ships for German commerce raiders. Sworn testimony indicated that as much as \$1,500,000 had gone into such ventures.

The mystery of India—how it stands in the war—was rather deepened than made clear by the exclusive publication of a translation of Capt. von Papen's cipher despatch telling of revolts in that country. His statements were promptly denied by British officials.

An interview of importance was that sent by Joseph W. Grigg, representing *The World* in Holland, with the Foreign Minister of that country, in which he stated that Holland would remain neutral. As Premier Salandra of Italy said on a famous occasion, it was an "armed neutrality," which later, when the Dutch steamship *Tubantia* was sunk, was put to severe test.

Arthur J. Balfour, First Lord of the Admiralty, stated in Parliament on March 7, 1916, that the British navy had grown 1,000,000 tons during the war. It was no news to readers of *The World*. In the previous December they had read that British warships built since the war began exceeded in weight the entire United States navy. Our navy then stood at rather better than 900,000 tons.

Returning from his second trip to investigate social conditions in Germany, Mr. Roeder saw and described the manner in which mails are taken off neutral ships to be searched for war information, secret messages to spies and American securities smuggled out of Germany for sale.

In an exclusive interview Premier Briand of France told Lincoln Eyre, for publication Christmas Day, that Germany was seeking peace because she was cornered and knew the end of her resistance was near. And other days followed, and the Germans still fought on!

In three days of modern war Germans are shooting away as much ammunition as lasted them through the entire Franco-German conflict of 1870-71. This was one sensational statement made to Mr. Roeder by Dr. Walter Rathenau, chief wizard of the German Empire in preparing chemical substitutes for articles supposed indispensable. Dr. Rathenau assured *The World* that Germany was independent of all the world. He described how he had compelled the War Ministry to build factories to produce what the Fatherland had hitherto imported.

To get his articles past the censorship Mr. Roeder brought them

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Nov. 26,  
1915.

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Dec. 14,  
1915.

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Dec. 16,  
1915.

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Dec. 16,  
1915.

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Dec. 23,  
1915.

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Dec. 25,  
1915.

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Jan. 4,  
1916.

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Jan. 8,  
1916.

home himself in the form of notes. In this manner was now produced in New York the statement of Managing Director Philip Heineken of the North German Lloyd that his company was actually building new steamships during the war to take care of greater business after its close. His picture of world trade conditions was also a glimpse at German psychology.

82

Jan. 8,  
1916.

In another article the same day the haste with which Japan is increasing her navy was described. Just where this fleet will stand after the war is uncertain; all the belligerent powers are supposed to be building fast behind a veil of secrecy. An article of great interest to business men told four days later how Great Britain was demanding trade secrets from United States corporations by a strained use of her war powers.

83

Jan. 12,  
1916.

The present alignment of German political parties shows the Social-Democrats, excepting the Haase faction, lined up squarely with the Kaiser and the Chancellor. All oppose the extreme elements that would pursue the policy of Frightfulness. A prophecy of this continued attitude was seen in *The World* in January in an authoritative despatch saying that the Socialists stood firmly with the Kaiser—until peace.

84

Jan. 20,  
1916.

Another presage which subsequent news confirmed was the statement by Gen. Polivanoff, Russian Minister of War, to *The World* that Russia was ready for another drive, having plenty of ammunition and a well equipped army. Activity in Asia Minor and against the Austrians was soon noted.

85

Jan. 21,  
1916.

No publication during the war has been more reassuring than that in which *The World* gave the results of a review of more than one thousand foreign-language newspapers printed in the United States. Of this great number practically all are loyal to the country and are of great use in educating immigrants in its ways and ideals. The percentage is small of those which advocate for this country a foreign policy in favor of any belligerent.

86

Feb. 6,  
1916.

Many thousand parents of high school pupils in New York City having been polled by *The World* in a post card vote, the replies were summarized as a victory for military training in schools, 79.5 per cent. of the replies favoring that policy. It was said that the sentiment of the Middle West was different. So it was! A Chicago

87

Feb. 7,  
1916.

newspaper, making the same inquiry later, received only 79 per cent. of favorable answers!

The beginning of a controversy that has become famous was Mr. von Wiegand's cablegram in February that the British blockade was killing German babies by depriving them of milk. Prof. von Mach and others in this country sought to complete arrangements by which shipments of condensed milk for babies could be put through the British blockade by the United States. So keen became interest in the matter that Lord Robert Cecil was forced to make a statement upon the matter in Parliament a month later. For the British it is stated that the Germans have taken away a million or more cows from Northern France and Belgium, whose babies might have died for all they cared; and that babies use only 6 per cent. of the milk supply anyhow. Nevertheless, the plea had power.

The U-boat dispute between Germany and the United States was becoming more acute, possibly because of a mistaken notion in Berlin of the strength of pro-German sentiment in Congress and the country. The Imperial German Chancellor, Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg, in an interview with Mr. von Wiegand, said that Germany could concede no more and preserve her honor. America asked of Germany an impossible humiliation if she expected the use of the submarine to be surrendered. This interview was, next to that with the Pope, regarded as politically the most important of the war, being cabled to London and thence to German newspapers—which, by the way, protested against such vital news being given to a New York newspaper and not to them.

Possibly to soften the sharp tone of the previous utterance, the German Chancellor three days later told Mr. von Wiegand that Germany would keep her promises to the United States by warning unarmed shipping before attacking. This still left open, as a bone of contention, the question of defensive armament.

The extraordinary difficulty of getting news out of Constantinople is well known. The World correspondent, whose name for good reasons remained unknown, succeeded in sending from the watched city several articles of illuminating character. The latest was sent by him in person from Athens, thus escaping Turkish censorship. Nowhere in the war zone are conditions more critical than in the

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Feb. 8,  
1916.

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Feb. 9,  
1916.

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Feb. 12,  
1916.

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Feb. 13,  
1916.

Turkish capital—the chief prospective prize of the war, whichever way it turns.

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Feb. 22,  
1916.

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Feb. 27,  
1916.

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Feb. 27,  
1916.

95

March 12,  
1916.

96

March 16,  
1916.

Foreign Minister von Jagow in Berlin now took the floor again to tell Mr. von Wiegand and *The World* that there is no such thing as a merchant ship armed for defense; that placing modern guns and trained naval gunners aboard merchantmen in these days makes such ships practically naval auxiliaries. Count von Reventlow, with less diplomatic reserve, stated the German view more picturesquely through Mr. von Wiegand a few days later.

On the same day John Kirby produced in *The World* a two-page analysis of the actual and comparative strength of the United States navy, a statement of utmost value in the debate then common in the country and imminent in Congress upon military and naval preparedness.

Two brief despatches, remarkable chiefly for what they did not say and for the fact that they passed the censorship, revealed the renewed difficulties of the German Government with its food supply, some days in advance of detailed and confirmed reports. On March 12 Mr. von Wiegand briefly apprised this country of a great scarcity of bread and potatoes in Berlin for two days, which the Government attributed to defective distribution and hoped soon to regulate. Just a week later he described how, "to get what is now called 'standing butter,' " members of 85 families of 370 persons stood in line a total of 305 hours to secure  $38\frac{1}{4}$  pounds. These two despatches were war news of first importance—and, needless to say, first in point of time.

Once more *The World* now revealed the amazing nature of German agency work in the United States by publishing the activities here of Dr. Karl Oskar Bertling as pro-German propagandist and secret agent. One remarkable sentence in the letter of introduction he carried from the Berlin Ministry of Education shows how careful is the preparation of such agents for their work. Dr. Bertling, the letter said, "is also well equipped with practical geographical knowledge and knows of his own observation the topography of the Eastern coast of the United States, as well as the following ports of Europe: Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Flushing, Calais, Cherbourg, Plymouth, Southampton, Dover, Queensboro', Harwich, Newcastle, Leith, Glasgow, Liverpool, Londonderry, Queenstown; furthermore,

Gibraltar, Marseilles, Nice, Genoa, Athens, Constantinople, as well as the Norwegian coast from Bergen to Hammerfest." Never say the German secret service is not efficient!

When all the world was talking about the "great spring drive" of the Entente allies, just as they had talked a year before, when Kitchener had said the war would "begin in May," the Germans a second time exhibited their amazing energy by driving first. They drove at Verdun. How the drive was met on the part of France was first told by any correspondent from a personal visit by Lincoln Eyre for *The World*. The stricken little town, the roaring battle-fields, the stout hearts and valiant resistance of the troops were eloquently described.

Let the recital close—it must close somewhere—with a glimpse of the land where all things began.

Until nearer needs made it unlikely, the most romantic prospect of the war was a descent by Turkish soldiers with German artillerists upon Egypt; another struggle with "forty centuries looking down" from the Pyramids; the cutting of the Suez Canal. The censorship was severe.

From Arno Dosch-Fleurot came a series of news-letters—despatches being impracticable—that lifted the veil. The first pen picture showed a Cairo bursting with colonial troops, big, energetic Australians mainly, whose lively ways were making the Sphinx open her weary old eyes. This article was at once war news and literature.

There followed an intimate glimpse of the nominal ruler of a great land, before whom opens a dazzling prospect well within the bounds of possibility. Hussein Kamel I., Sultan of Egypt, was placed on the throne of the Ptolemies by Britain after the Khedive, Hilmi Abbas, had espoused the German cause and had been provided with a place at the head of Turkish troops. Should Constantinople fall, Cairo may become the capital of the Moslem world; it is already the seat of the greatest Moslem university, El Azhar, with its 10,000 students in normal times, hailing from all Islam. Surprisingly up to date is the possible Padishah; he is a feminist! Born in a harem, son of the spendthrift Ismail Pasha, he inherits somewhence a strain of sturdier stock that makes him a modernist and a reformer. The interview obtained by Arno Dosch-Fleurot made war history. It

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March 27,  
1916.

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Feb. 20,  
1916.

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March 19,  
1916.

showed one thing plainly: the Sultan is as horrified as the rest of the world by the Armenian massacres; and another: his ideal statesman is Venizelos, the great ex-Premier of Greece who humbled Turkey in the First Balkan War.

And yet a third: The Sultan of Egypt wishes to rule as a democratic monarch. Absolutism in Berlin; democracy, at least in aspiration, in Cairo. Strange contrast; one of many, but surely one of the most striking in the war of nations and the clash of political ideals out of which a new world is being evolved.

100

April 2,  
1916.

Last of the series, as Mr. Dosch-Fleurot worked his way north with the prospective opening of the campaigning season, came an amazing revelation of British ineptitude in the greater art of war. Already, on June 26, 1915, he had given World readers a depressing though sympathetic view of ineptitude in the lesser art; a study of a splendid new army still led in the main by men of unquestioned valor but no especial aptitude, selected for caste, having no knowledge of military science. Many of the mistakes he then pointed out have been corrected.

A greater mistake was now revealed: the massing of half a million troops in Egypt, where no attack in force sufficient to require such preparations could possibly come for the difficulties of the way and the lack of men to spare. Next to the retention since the war began of an utterly unnecessary number of armed men in England, where an invasion is, to say the least, unlikely, this massing of idle men in Egypt is the great strategic blunder of early 1916, as Gallipoli was of early 1915.

So the war goes on. The Entente a clumsy giant whose strength, if it could ever be co-ordinated, is sufficient to crush his antagonist; the central powers a cool and wary gladiator, every nerve tense, every movement quick and sure. What will come of it?

Whatever comes, The World hopes to be alert to catch the first news of every decisive event or significant factor for its widening circle of daily readers.









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